

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

NO CHANCE FOR L

All Hope of Senator Hanna's Recovery Gone.

DEMISE PRACTICALLY QUESTION OF HOUR.

Doctors Give Up Although Not Preparing for Immediate Dissection.

SENATOR CONSTANTLY GROWING WEAKER.

Unexpected Change for the Worse Alarms Friends and Family.

STIMULANTS AND OXYGEN FREELY USED.

Falls from Sinking Spells, but Each Succeeding Attack is Apparently More Severe Than the One Preceding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—All hope of Senator Hanna's recovery is gone. Mr. Hanna has just stated that there is no chance for life.

"It is just a matter of temporary improvement," he said. The doctors, however, are not preparing for immediate dissection.

This has been regarded throughout as the crucial day in Senator Hanna's heroic battle for life. It began with assurances of quite an optimistic character. The first news of the day from the sickroom was announced shortly after 7 a. m. The senator, the doctors said, had passed a perfectly quiet night. His temperature at 7 o'clock was 104.8, pulse 120, and strong and regular, and his respiration was declared to be satisfactory, although no figure was given.

At intervals of two hours during the night Senator Hanna had been aroused and given nourishment, after which he would immediately resume his sleep. The doctors supplemented this announcement with the statement that the condition of the senator at this time surpassed their expectations. This statement had been issued when an unexpected change for the worse took place.

Change for the Worse.

Dr. Osier had gone to Mr. Hanna's room and Dr. Carter and Secretary Elmer Brown had stepped down to the dining room for breakfast. Dr. Rixey had not arrived and the senator was alone with his nurses. Suddenly he became noticeably weaker. His rapid breathing excited alarm and other evident signs of distress caused a hurried summons for both physicians.

On their almost instant arrival his pulse was beating at the alarming rate of 127 and his respiration was above 40. The oxygen apparatus was immediately put into use, the breathing cone was placed over the senator's mouth and nostrils and relief secured. At 9:30 o'clock an official bulletin was issued covering this period. Its statement follows:

SENATOR HANNA PASSED A FAVORABLE NIGHT BUT IS WEAKER THIS MORNING. TEMPERATURE 104.8; PULSE 124; RESPIRATION 40.

The physicians declined to make further comment on the outlook but it was noticeable that their optimism of the early morning has been entirely dissipated by the 8 o'clock sinking spell. However, for the next few hours the reports which came unofficially from the bedside of the senator all told of his wonderful recuperative powers.

Slight Improvement Occurs.

At 10:30 a. m. Dr. Osier declared the distinguished patient to be entirely recovered from the depression of the earlier morning hours. At this time the doctor left for Baltimore, with the understanding that he would return at 4:30 this afternoon. Dr. Rixey, Carter and Fulcher remained in constant attendance. At noon an official bulletin was issued:

At 12 o'clock noon, Senator Hanna's temperature was 102; pulse 124; respiration 38. He is resting quietly and shows a slight improvement over his condition when the morning bulletin was issued.

RIXEY, CARTER, FULCHER.

The drop of nearly two degrees in the senator's temperature between the 9:30 and noon bulletins was looked upon as a most encouraging sign, especially in view of the fact that the bath had not been resorted to, to reduce the fever.

H. M. Hanna, the senator's brother, on coming from the sick room just as the noon bulletin was issued said that a very decided improvement in every respect had taken place during the half hour immediately preceding.

Severe Sinking Spell.

A lapse of nearly two hours then intervened without news except of the most indefinite character, such as "no change." When suddenly at 2 o'clock representative Dick of Ohio and Mr. Dwyer came from the senator's room and made a shocking announcement that the senator had suffered another severe sinking spell and had failed utterly to respond to all stimulants administered to revive him.

This news came like a bolt from a clear sky. The hotel corridors had been thronged throughout the day with curious onlookers as to the senator's condition. The latest news from the sick room caused a hush throughout the lobbies.

Mr. Medill McCormick, the senator's son-in-law, was dispatched in haste for more powerful stimulants. These came, but the next report a few minutes later said that the doctors declared the end to be only a question of perhaps minutes, but at most of hours.

Then within a space of three minutes the patient rallied, his consciousness returned and by the exertion of his wonderful will power Senator Hanna seemed to pull himself together in what the doctors and those at the bedside regarded as a most miraculous manner. But the fight was by no means won. Although the afternoon relapse had been rallied from it had left him in a badly weakened condition. The restorative were continued and the senator dozed into a stupor. Dr. Carter's description of the sinking spell made public shortly after 3 o'clock:

Shortly after 3 o'clock a sudden weakening of the senator's strength was observed.

When the situation looked most critical this afternoon the members of the immediate family were assembled in the sick room. Mrs. Hanna has been in almost constant attendance at the bedside. Others

continued on Page Two.

FETING NEBRASKA GRAIN MEN

Board of Trade Takes Them in Hand and Shows Them the Sights of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—One hundred and eighty members of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' association, who were accompanied by their families, reached New Orleans this morning at 11:30 o'clock after an unbroken journey from Memphis.

As the party debarked from the special train they were met by a committee from the New Orleans Board of Trade, headed by Chairman A. P. Lehardt, who explained to them the program of entertainment which had been mapped out for them during their stay in the city. The visitors then went to Farbach's restaurant for breakfast, after which they scattered about the city to see the sights of the carnival season.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the visitors all met at the foot of Canal street where they boarded a special street car and were shown the most famous parts of the city, including the old French quarter and the uptown residential sections. Before the party shall leave on the 15th they will be shown many courtesies. Tomorrow morning the Board of Trade will entertain the entire party at the Board of Trade building, giving a lunch. In the afternoon, through the courtesy of the Texas & Pacific railroad they will see the arrival of the king of the carnival and take part in the Rex parade on the Mississippi river in one of the boats of the Texas & Pacific. Further entertainment will be given them before their departure. On account of the crowded hotels the party has converted its train into a hotel.

NEEDED AT SAN DOMINGO

Marines Get Orders from Washington to Proceed to Disturbed Republic.

COLON, Feb. 14.—Hurry Orders from Washington were received to embark a battalion of marines on the Pacific. A special train left Colon this morning and returned at noon with the 60 marines, who were embarked at San Dominga station on the Panama railroad.

The Pacific's boats were kept busy all day embarking the camp fittings, baggage, stores, etc., and this task is not yet finished. Major Lucas will command the battalion and the Pacific will sail tomorrow under sealed orders.

It has leaked out here that the marines are destined for Santo Domingo. Only about 100 marines now remain at Bar Obispo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Naval officials say that while the Pacific with the 60 marines from Colon aboard will touch at San Dominga that the real destination of the vessel is the island station at Guantanamo. The purpose of taking the men there they say is to give them a change of climate and surroundings.

After they have been at Guantanamo for a while probably they will be sent back to the isthmus if the United States committee to keep up its present marines and others will be given an opportunity to go to Guantanamo. The officials say it is not the intention of the government to increase its marine landing force in San Dominga waters, that there is already an adequate number of men on board the ships now in those waters if any are needed for landing purposes.

PROMINENT JURIST DEAD

Judge Brewster, Who Framed Uniform Divorce Law and Figured in Tilden Case, Expires.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 14.—Judge Loran Dennison Brewster, a jurist of national reputation, was found dead at his home in this city today. While speaking at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar association at Albany, N. Y., last year Judge Brewster suffered from stroke of apoplexy. He has been in feeble health since that time.

This morning when Mrs. Brewster went to her husband's room to call him she found that he was dead. Judge Brewster was a charter member of the American Bar association and a familiar figure at its annual meetings. From 1890 until the beginning of the present year he was chairman of the committee on uniform state laws. In 1896 he was elected president of the national conference of uniform laws, and his office he resigned because of ill health.

The uniform divorce law, which it is expected will be adopted by nearly every state in the union, was drafted by Judge Brewster. He was associated with Joseph H. Choate, now United States ambassador to England, in breaking the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

ARE STILL APART ON WAGES

Miners of Illinois, Indiana and Other States Hope That an Agreement Can Be Reached.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Tomorrow is the date for the meeting of the committee representing the operators and mine workers of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, which was appointed at the recent unsuccessful conference to decide upon a date for the calling together of the joint wage scale committee.

It was thought by many miners and operators at the time of the conference that the joint conference would be called but this will not be done unless the joint scale committee fails to come to an agreement on a wage scale to go into effect for one year, beginning April 1.

The committee will set a date on which members of the scale committee will assemble in Indianapolis to fight out the wage scale issue. Failing to come to an agreement a call will be sent to all delegates of the miners and operators to again meet in joint conference.

Unless the operators grant the miners' demands in the scale committee meetings a general call must be made, as the miners have instructed their scale committee to accept nothing but the present scale.

KANSAS CITY JOCKEY MEET

All the Big Stables of the West Will Be Entered in the Events.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14.—Every big stable in the west has entries for the ten events of the initial meeting of the Kansas City Jockey club, although the stakes will not close until March 1. More than 300 stakes entries have already been received and when the entries of Corrigan, Scriber and others now racing in California arrive the list probably will amount to 500. Charley Ellison has made a number of entries and it is considered a certainty that he will be here and Barney Scriber has informed President Christie that he will be on hand with his entire string.

CHINA'S POSITION SECURE

Acceptance of Hay's Proposal Makes Its Neutral a Certainty.

GREAT POWERS HAVE NOT AGREED TO IT

Japan Prefers That No Foreign Naval Officers Accompany Its Fleet for Purpose of Observing the War.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—(New York Herald-Omaha Special Telegram.)—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, views with satisfaction the acquiescence of one great power after another to the principles of Secretary Hay's effort for the localizing of hostilities and for the preservation of China's neutrality. He said this afternoon that "Japan has always desired the neutrality of China and more than three weeks ago the Japanese minister at Peking informed Prince Ching that it was Japan's hope that China would be thoroughly neutral in the event of a breach between Russia and Japan. Accordingly Japan readily acquiesced to Secretary Hay's note on condition that its principle was accepted by Russia. The position of Japan is just what reports from Paris have defined it. Japan regards the belligerents as bound to reduce the area of war to a minimum and considers that the number of belligerent powers should be reduced as far as possible and that China maintain order throughout the empire, especially at treaty ports, refrain from furnishing supplies to the belligerents and should keep a sufficient force at strategic points to prevent a breach of neutrality and to see that all Chinese territory save Manchuria is free from war operations. These are the conditions on which Japan will respect China's neutrality."

"What will be the next step after all the powers addressed acquiescence to Mr. Hay's note?" was asked.

"That is difficult to say," answered Mr. Takahira. "Mr. Hay's idea is to restrict hostilities as far as practicable. It would be an excellent thing if the limit beyond which there must be no fighting could be determined on map, but that is difficult. Whether there will be a breach of neutrality is a question between Russia and Japan on this subject it is also hard to say, but it would seem that the recognition by each of the principle of the neutrality of China and the agreement of each to respect it will give the purpose of keeping the war from spreading further into China than Manchuria."

Inquiry at the British, Italian and Austrian-Hungarian embassies and the Chinese legation elicited the information that none of them had been informed of the formal acceptance and acquiescence by their governments to the proposition set forth by Mr. Hay.

By a high official of the State department the Herald correspondent was tonight informed that this government has made no arrangements for American naval officers to accompany the fleet of the United States to Port Arthur. The Navy department, anxious to gain all possible information about the war, suggested recently that the Japanese government be asked if it would permit American naval officers to accompany the Japanese fleet. The State department made a tentative suggestion to the Japanese Foreign office that Japan preferred to have no foreign naval officers on board. The project, therefore, went no further.

England's full acquiescence to Secretary Hay's note urging the powers with interests in the Orient to assist in restricting the area of hostilities between Russia and Japan, has been received and confirms the earlier general agreement to the proposition. No doubt of England's support has ever been entertained. With England, Germany, France and Japan ranged behind this policy and Russia saying it has waived objections, tomorrow will probably see the lesser powers—Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, The Netherlands and Sweden and Norway all sending assent to Mr. Hay's suggestion.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay have both received many congratulations on the success of this move.

Minister Conger at Peking has cabled that he hopes the action of the powers will dissuade the emperor's danger from any idea of leaving the Chinese capital with her court. Diplomats who have served in China hold the same opinion of its effect. To them the tranquility of China, always in time of war a seething caldron of unrest, seems more assured than at any time for months.

WANTS NO OBSERVERS.

By a high official of the State department

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GUESTS OF BISHOP GLENNON

Prominent Catholic Divines of Cleveland Visit in St. Louis on Their Way South.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Right Rev. Ignatius Heenan, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Cleveland, accompanied by Right Rev. Monsignor T. P. Thorpe, vicar general of the Cleveland diocese, and James McHenry, a prominent merchant of that city, were today the guests of Most Rev. Archbishop J. J. Glennon. They departed tonight for St. Antonio, Tex., where Bishop Heenan will remain for some time to recuperate his declining health.

REPORT CRUISERS BLOWN UP

Russian Ships Said to Have Been Lost in Straits Near Hakhaldo.

(Copyright, 1904, by James Gordon Bennett.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A telegram received here states that three out of four Russian cruisers were blown up by torpedoes while passing through the Tsugara strait off Hakhaldo. It is reported that the forts fired effectively upon the enemy in the strait.

PANAMA DEBATE STILL ON

Senator Morgan Has a Series of Speeches, Which He Will Deliver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate will continue to consider the Panama treaty during the week, and Senator Morgan has prepared speeches on different phases of the situation which he will present in open session. When these speeches no longer occupy the attention of the senate, Senator Cullum will insist that consideration of the treaty in executive session be resumed. It is understood that the treaty behind closed doors. It is expected that on Monday or Tuesday a time will be fixed for taking a vote on the treaty. It has been agreed already that a vote will be taken on or before February 23, and the general impression is that the 23rd will be the date fixed.

If Senator Hanna dies, congress will adjourn for one and possibly two days on account of his death and funeral.

Should there be any time to spare from consideration of the treaty and the various resolutions relating to the Panama situation, the agricultural appropriation bill will be passed. Senator McCumber expects to have the pension appropriation bill ready to consider during the week, if there is time to take it up.

House Busy with Navy.

The naval appropriation bill will occupy much of the time of the house during the week. During the week there will be time devoted to general debate, when not only the naval appropriation bill, but other matters, including foreign affairs, are likely to be discussed. Then consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule will take much time as there are various features of the measure which will cause debate.

Should the committee on rules report favorably on the naval appropriation bill, it will be taken up for consideration. The committee on the naval appropriation bill is expected to report on the bill during the week. The committee on the naval appropriation bill is expected to report on the bill during the week.

Following the naval bill it is intended to give time to the bill reported from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries providing for a commission to investigate the American whaling industry. The committee on the whaling industry is expected to report on the bill during the week.

On Friday private claims bills will occupy the attention of the house.

IRVING ROASTS OFFICIALS

Thinks Those of Chicago Are in a Panic in the Matter of Theater Regulation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The city authorities have prevented the use of the "spot light" in Sir Henry Irving's production of "The Bells," and have compelled the stage management to use instead in the dream scene, a strong incandescent light. This action, however, has not been successful, as the audience has been placed about Chicago theaters since the fire, and the disaster they produce are always terrible. That which occurred casts no reflection on your city or on the theaters of your city, for it could have occurred in any other city in the world, and in a cathedral, in a church, or in a railway station, just as easily as in the theater.

But it has produced a panic—a panic among the officials.

And I would like to be thoroughly understood by you that the times such injury may be done by jacks in office, and I would earnestly beg of you to exert all your influence to prevent such a disaster, which at present exists among other officials of your great city.

DESCRIBES END OF VORAG

Herald Correspondent Witnesses Unequal Struggle in Chemulpo Harbor.

(Copyright, 1904, by James Gordon Bennett.)

NAGASAKI, Feb. 12.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram.—At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of February 8 the Japanese warships Akashi, Chiyoda, Fubuki, Naniwa and Mikasa, with some torpedo boats and three transports, entered Chemulpo harbor, having on board 2,600 men. They began to land troops immediately in perfect order and under superb system, and by dawn of February 9 all the men were billeted safely on the Japanese concession. The warships then withdrew. At 10 o'clock the Japanese came ashore, the British redoubt, had given the Russian senior officer, captain of the Varig, and the commander of the Korietz until noon to leave port, failing which he would begin action.

At 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon the Russian ships, the Varig and the Korietz, proceeded in the steamer Ajax, from which I saw them meet by eight Japanese vessels. The first gun was fired at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock. The Japanese scorching the Korietz, concentrated their fire on the Varig. The latter continually circled round, replying from sides alternately, but it was apparent that its shooting was not good. On every side its shells went wide. It was observable that the Japanese gradually closed in, the battleship Mikasa doing most of the firing and effective damage. At 1:15 they ceased firing as the Varig and the Korietz steamed away, took up a position with the Korietz among other warships. One of its boilers was injured and it was on fire after. The flames were extinguished by flooding a compartment. Its officers refused to disclose the number of its casualties. The Japanese, meanwhile, had withdrawn again, waiting until 4 o'clock.

My writing is interrupted at this moment by a terrific report. The Korietz has been blown up by the Russians, whose men can be seen in boats pulling for the Varig. An immense column of smoke arose and then cleared away, leaving sight of the Korietz with funnel and masts just above water. The Japanese ashore are wildly cheering. The Varig still remained at anchor. It was exactly within a half hour after the Japanese fleet appeared in the distance and approached slowly. At twenty minutes the Russian ships were seen in the distance, and the Varig and spread slowly. The Japanese then stopped firing. The Varig heeled over, surely, but barely perceptibly, and at five minutes after 5 o'clock it sank with a dull rumble.

LOOKS SERIOUS IN RUSSIA

Czar's Government Greatly Disturbed Over the Condition in the East.

WHOLE COUNTRY PUT ON WAR FOOTING

Real Cause of War Said to Be Secret Ukase Which Practically Closed Manchuria to Foreign Trade.

(Copyright, 1904, by James Gordon Bennett.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Matters are assuming a very serious aspect as will be shown by the following items of news, which I have received from an authoritative source. On Thursday, last, owing to news of special seriousness just received, a council of war was called, which lasted from 2 till 4 o'clock. In view of possible eventualities it was resolved to place the whole country upon a war footing, so as to be able, in case of need, to meet any possible attack from the sea. All the guards regiments, with the exception of those forming the first division, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Parties of these have been ready left for the far east and others will follow from day to day. The artillery of the garrisons has been ordered to move to the front. Very grave news has been received as to coming international complications, and the promotion of the senators in the artillery school for cadets is expected momentarily.

One of the most serious bits of news at this moment is the confirmation of the statement that about the Japanese vessels of war attacking Port Arthur were a number of American naval officers. This caused something akin to a feeling of consternation among the Russian officers. On Wednesday the emperor summoned to the winter palace all the officers even down to the rank of lieutenant, and the guards regiments in St. Petersburg and addressed them saying:

"As unfortunately the country is at war it is expected the guards will do their duty nobly and share the deprivations and trials and it is hoped the glories of their campaign. The emperor's address was a number of official publications has been made of Viceroy Alexieff's telegram, sent to you, in reference to the damage done to the Japanese ships by the Russian fire. The emperor has himself issued the strongest orders that no news whatsoever be communicated through the newspapers. Further, he is deeply annoyed at the attitude recently adopted by the Russian press of writing upon the political situation in a way calculated to raise enmity toward Russia by England and also very specially America. For instance, the St. Petersburg Gazette has been prohibited, not as generally supposed for publishing false news about the war, but because of an accompanying article highly insulting to England, the emperor wisely considering it the poorest policy to make bitter enemies at such times as these.

Cause of the War.

I am told from an excellent source that the whole cause of the war was a private ukase signed at the end of December last, which came to the knowledge of the American embassy here, in which the emperor ordered the application along the whole of the Manchurian seaboard of Russian protective tariffs, such to take effect from January 1, (old style) that is to say, thirteen days later according to our calendar.

General Kurapatkin has resigned his position as minister of war and will be given an appointment as governor of Turkestan, according to a telegram from Simsbala, one of the so much dreaded stories, that the Russian fleet has broken out, most unfortunately just at the moment when the rails were being laid over the ice. A double rupture of the ice has taken place some distance from Tashan, on the eastern side, leaving open gaps of several yards, which will have to be filled by ice blocks. The work has been interrupted some days while wood sleepers are still missing in big stacks at Irkutsk, men having been employed in consolidating the railway there. Thus the anticipated road across the lake will not be completed tomorrow, as was so greatly hoped.

In spite of the denial of Lord Lansdowne, it is still believed here that the Japanese fleet had its headquarters at Wei Hai Wei. A courteous yet sharp note has reached the British ambassador here asking him if the Japanese by some understanding had allowed the Russian fleet to enter Wei Hai Wei. If so England is requested to recapture the place, otherwise its failure to do so will be regarded as a hostile action by the Imperial government. Further the British ambassador has received a note containing the formal protests of Russia against a British expedition to Tshihai.

LAYING SIEGE TO PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Propose to Invest City from Both Sea and Land.

(Copyright, 1904, by James Gordon Bennett.)

CHIEF FOE, Feb. 12.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Official notification has been issued from the Russian headquarters in the foreign vessels and refusing to surrender, whereas, the Japanese fleet refrained from sinking them in the open sea as they could have done.

A magnificent episode in the battle was the capture of the two Russian cruisers. With bands playing the national anthem, the international fleet loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Varig and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet in what was certain death. The position of the wrecks appears to be such that they will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were one officer and forty men killed and 464 wounded.

FATE OF PORT ARTHUR SEALED

Navy and Army Are Co-Operating in the Movement Against It.

(Copyright, 1904, by James Gordon Bennett.)

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The second stage of the war has now begun and army operations, the transport of troops and so forth are in course of being carried out. Personally I have not a doubt that even if Russia could put its full strength into the field it would be unable to hold the Lia Tung peninsula against Japan. The fact that the latter's fleet is helping its troops makes its position practically impregnable, and Port Arthur must fall in the course of time, even without assault.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Monday; Tuesday, Partly Cloudy and Warmer; with Probably Snow in Northwest Portion.

Hour.	Temp.	Hour.	Temp.
5 a. m.	1	2 p. m.	14
6 a. m.	3	3 p. m.	14
7 a. m.	3	4 p. m.	10
8 a. m.	5	5 p. m.	10
9 a. m.	5	6 p. m.	10
10 a. m.	5	7 p. m.	14
11 a. m.	7	8 p. m.	12
12 m.	8	9 p. m.	10
		10 p. m.	8

RUSSIANS QUIT VOLUNTARILY

Japanese Furnish a Guard for the Protection of Legation Officials.

TOKIO, Friday, Feb. 12.—The Japanese government denies that Pavloff, Russian minister to Korea, withdrew from Seoul today under Japanese pressure, but that his withdrawal was entirely voluntary. It is stated that M. Pavloff, through the French minister, intimated a desire to leave Seoul and entrust Russian affairs to the care of the French legation, which has placed a French guard around the legation. The Japanese government acquiesced to this arrangement and arranged that when M. Pavloff left the legation today in place of police, soldiers guarded the route to the station, where a special train to Chemulpo was taken. An officer escorted M. Pavloff to Peking. The Japanese fleet was given instructions not to interfere with M. Pavloff's departure. From Peking, M. Pavloff will go to Chefoo. The above declaration by Japan indicates that while Korea is largely dominated by the Japanese military force, the government has no intention of at present assuming territorial possession.

TOKIO, Thursday, Feb. 11.—Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, withdrew from the capital at 9 o'clock tonight. Lines of mounted and unmounted police guarded and kept the streets from the legation to the Shinbashi station, where the minister was entrained. The crowds were not difficult to handle but were naturally excited on celebrating the success of their navy. The diplomatic staff and many friends, both Japanese and foreign, assembled at the station and bade Baron de Rosen farewell with a ceremony somewhat mournful. The police guarded the train and accompanied the Russian minister and party to Yokohama, where it embarked on the French steamer Yarra, which is to sail at 2 a. m. tomorrow.

BOTH CRUISERS ARE BLOWN UP

Details of Plucky Fight of the Varig and Korietz Are at Last Coming Out.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Chemulpo gives the following account of the destruction of the Russian cruisers Varig and gunboat Korietz. The Japanese fleet, commanded by Admiral Uru, on the flagship Admetsu, arrived at noon and sent a wireless telegram to the Japanese cruiser Chigada, which was lying at anchor between the Varig and Korietz, to join the fight. The Russian cruisers, which were themselves trapped, Admiral Uru then signalled giving the Russians five minutes in which to surrender. The Russians ignored the demand to surrender and the Japanese opened fire. A brisk engagement, lasting two hours, followed. The Russian vessels, which were heavily damaged, in which the odds were overwhelmingly against them, steamed back into the harbor. The Varig, which was badly injured, listed heavily. Two hours later the Russians attempted to break through the Japanese fleet, which was encountered four miles from the inner harbor. A fierce fight followed. The Russian vessels were badly damaged. The Korietz was blown up, presumably by its own crew, in order to escape capture. A portion of the crew was rescued by the French and Italian vessels in the harbor. The Varig tried to escape, but suddenly an explosion was heard and the Varig was seen to sink. Whether it was sunk by a Japanese shell or by its own crew is not known.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg and the British cruiser Talbot witnessed the battle.

SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE

Japanese Demand Survivors of Ships Sunk in Battle, but British Refuse to Surrender Them.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 14.—The survivors from the Varig and the Korietz, the Russian cruisers that were sunk by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo last Tuesday, still remain on board the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba, the French cruiser Pascal.

The situation is becoming acute, as the Japanese have twice made demands on the commanders of the three foreign vessels that the Russians be surrendered as prisoners of war. The captain of the Talbot, being a senior naval officer, each time refused that he was awaiting instructions from his government.

None of the Russians are on board the American gunboat Vicksburg, whose commander considers that the Japanese are right in their demand, as the Russians took advantage of the Japanese fleet's position in returning to the harbor and taking refuge in the foreign vessels and refusing to surrender, whereas, the Japanese fleet refrained from sinking them in the open sea as they could have done.

A magnificent episode in the battle was the capture of the two Russian cruisers. With bands playing the national anthem, the international fleet loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Varig and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet in what was certain death. The position of the wrecks appears to be such that they will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were one officer and forty men killed and 464 wounded.

ICE CHOKES EASTERN RIVERS

Steamer New Orleans from Baltimore Damaged and Beached—Vessels Experience Much Difficulty.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Merchant and Miners' steamer New Orleans, which sailed from Baltimore on Thursday from Savannah, was cut through by ice and was beached next morning between Plum Point and Governor's Run, west side of the bay above Point Lookout. The Britannia has been sent to her. The Chesapeake bay is full of ice from Baltimore to Point Lookout and is giving much trouble to all classes of vessels.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—The Susquehanna river closed last night for the third time this winter. The water is twelve and one-half feet above low water mark or only four and one-half below danger line.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 14.—The water in the Susquehanna river here has fallen eight feet since last Tuesday and the river is blocked with ice. The water tonight is seventeen feet above low water mark.

CUT UP BY COSSACKS

Over Four Hundred Japanese Reported Wounded in Close Encounter.

TROOPS ARE BEING LANDED AT CHEMULPO

Viceroy Alexieff Reports Attempts to Out the Telegraph Wires.</